

AA-962

1913

Administration Building

Public

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville

Designed by Baldwin and Pennington, the Administration Building is a three story structure built of common bond brick. This rectangular building measures nine bays wide and four bays deep and is covered by a hipped roof. The Administration Building was one of the four original hospital buildings constructed at Crownsville and it housed laboratory and office space.

Survey No. AA-962  
Magi No. 0209624739  
DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Administration Building

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number Crownsville Hospital Center ☐ not for publication

city, town Crownsville ☐ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> * public	<input type="checkbox"/> * occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> * building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> * other: hospital

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department Of Health And Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 W. Preston Street telephone no.: 225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

## 7. Description

Survey No. AA-962

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved      date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Administration Building rises three stories in height and is constructed of common bond brick. The rectangular building measures nine bays wide and four bays deep. The main facade faces east while one-and-a-half story enclosed corridor connects to the west face. This brick connection joins the Administration Building with "B" Building. A slate covered, hipped roof caps the building.

The building design is rather simple and consists of repetitious features. For example, the window treatment is essentially the same on all floors including the ground level. Concrete was utilized for the sills and the vertical joint lintels. Casement windows with a 9/9 sash describe the remaining openings. A wide, concrete water table divides the foundation from the first floor. Concrete was also used for the cornice below the hipped roof. Hip dormers enhance the roof. The dormers repeat familiar elements such as the sills, lintels, window sashes, and construction materials.

The east facade displays a two story portico which incorporates the central three bays of the wall. Four concrete order support the flat roof and the delevoped entablature of the portico. The columns and pilasters rest on a brick foundation which provides access to the altered entrance door. The original door treatment of a transom, single door and sidelights. A fresh coat of paint enhances the concrete.

The north and south faces vary little from the established pattern, expect for the occassional change in window size. The north side has a steel fire escape which runs from the second floor into a ground floor brick enclosure. The fire escape is obtrusive but it does not alter the elements of the facade.

A one and a half story brick corridor attaches to the west face of the building. The corridor measures five bays long and one bay wide. Displaying similar features as the Administration Building, the corridor is characterized by a concrete water table, casement windows and concrete sills. A concrete balustrade acts in place of the cornice. Louvered panels connect to the balustrade and to a plastic material which forms a gable roof creating a second floor passageway as well.

## 8. Significance

Survey No. AA-962

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1913	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

### Specific dates

### Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Occupied in November, 1913, the Administration Building was one of the four original hospital buildings constructed at the Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland. The building was designed by the prominent architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington and provided the focal point of the original complex. As the name implies, the building housed administrative functions and offices as well as devoting four rooms to the laboratory department. These rooms provided space for a museum, post-mortem lab, and a laboratory for clinical, bacteriological and pathological investigation. The Administration Building housed functions which related indirectly to patient care but were essential to the successful operation of the facility.

The Administration Building retains its integrity because the essentials of the design remain intact. Historically, the Administration Building of a hospital possessed more ornamentation than the building used for patient care. The two story portico, though not ostentatious, does provide the Crownsville Administration Building with a slightly higher degree of ornamentation than the other original buildings. The slightly bolder features helped to distinguish it as the Administration Building.

As the designing architects, Baldwin and Pennington demonstrated their versatility. The firm had received a wide range of public and private commissions from an orphan asylum to railroad depots. The Crownsville Hospital Center are representative of the institutional commission of the Baltimore architectural firm.





AA-962

Administration Building  
Crownsville Hospital Center  
Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT  
East





AA-962

Administration Building  
Crownsville Hospital Center  
Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT  
Northwest